

Warthausen, whereas I understood from Seidensacher that he parted with two to that gentleman, and sent the third to me.

In conclusion, I may state that in the case of the eggs now figured, which were obtained by Mr. Popham, the parent birds were shot in almost every instance, so that there can be no doubt whatever of their authenticity.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Eggs of *Turdus dubius*, p. 445.

- Fig. 1 (clutch 498). Yenesei, 27th June, 1900.
 2 (" 503). " 28th "
 3 (" 493). " 15th "
 4 (" 332). " 23rd June, 1899.

Eggs of *Turdus obscurus*, p. 445.

- 5 (clutch 463). Yenesei, 17th June, 1900.
 6 (" 271). " 13th June, 1897.
 7 (" 273). " 14th "
 8 (" 278 β). Darasun, Dauria (*Dr. Dybowski*).

Eggs of *Turdus atrigularis*, p. 446.

- 9 (clutch 269). Yenesei, 13th June, 1897.
 10 (" 267). " "
 11 (" 269). " "
 12 (" 200). " "

Eggs of *Turdus sibiricus*, p. 447.

- 13 (clutch 307). Yenesei, 20th June, 1897.
 14 (" 461). " 13th June, 1900.
 15 (" 24). Toorukhansk, 15th June, 1895.
 16 (" 300). Yenesei, 19th June, 1897.

XXXIII.—*Supplementary Notes on the Birds of the Yenisei River.* By H. LEYBORNE POPHAM.

(Plate X.)

MAY 8th, 1900, found me once more at Yeniseisk, accompanied by Mr. Gerald R. Peck, an ardent sportsman. The ice on the Yenisei had broken up some few days before our

coming, so that we had not a day to wait for the arrival of migrants.

The season was a curious one: at first came a very early dry spring, with the river breaking up exceptionally soon; then followed a long spell of severe cold. In consequence, some of the birds which bred during the first warm weather were very early, while those that did not do so were very late; thus before we left Yeniseisk on June 12th to go north, the leafage was so far advanced that it was impossible to see a small Warbler; whereas on reaching lat. 66° N. a week later, the willows were only just bursting their buds; while on June 27th ice was still coming down the Doodinka River, and the larch-trees showed no signs of turning green. This delay of summer prolonged the nesting-season in the far north, so that we were still blowing fresh eggs (on July 16th) when in other years all such collecting was over; but this made us too early during our passage down the river for most of the interesting birds, such as Little Buntings and the like. The advantage, however, which we might have derived from this late summer was almost entirely lost by a long delay of twelve days at the Brekhoffski Islands. Here we waited for a day considered fine enough to proceed to Golchika, whence we had planned a boat expedition to the islands below; and as we did not reach Golchika till July 16th, it would have been useless to go farther at so late a date: thus the main object of our journey had to be abandoned.

The tundra was drier than I had ever seen it, and the mosquitoes perhaps not quite so troublesome.

We took a return-ticket on the s.s. 'Yenisei,' a trading-steamer belonging to Messrs. Kitmanof & Co., and were therefore dependent on the movements, or rather stoppages, of that vessel.

I have been able in several instances to remove the brackets which I employed in my former list (Ibis, 1898, pp. 489-520) in the case of those species observed by Dr. Theel and Seebohm but not by myself; but we were not very fortunate in finding new varieties of eggs, so that few asterisks have been added.

I am again indebted to Mr. Dresser for his kindness in looking over the skins which we collected.

The following is a list of those birds which I have not observed before in the valley of the Yenisei, with the addition of a few remarks in cases where my experiences in 1900 differed from those of previous years.

4. *TURDUS DUBIUS Bechst. (*T. FUSCATUS* Pall.).

A large series of the eggs of this bird was obtained, for we found 78 of them in fifteen nests. One of these was placed as high as 12 feet from the ground in a larch-tree, though the majority were much lower. At Yeniseisk one bird was shot.

7 A. *TURDUS NAUMANNI Temm.

One male was shot by Peck in lat. 66° N., but although we often brought down Thrushes as they flew off their nests in the hope of obtaining eggs of *Turdus naumanni*, they all proved to be *Turdus dubius* except one, which Mr. Dresser considers to be a female of *Turdus naumanni* in worn breeding-plumage: with this opinion Dr. Suschkin agrees. Mr. Dresser describes this bird as follows:—"It has no trace of chesnut or of black on the wings; the under surface of the tail is pale brown, with a faint rufous tinge, and the upper surface dark brown; the rump is pale rusty-red; the flanks are rusty-red, with white margins to the feathers; the under tail-coverts the same colour, with broad white margins and broad white tips; and the upper breast is spotted with blackish brown."

The nest belonging to this Thrush contained six eggs.

9. *PRATINCOLA MAURA (Pall.).

A nest of the Eastern Stonechat at Yeniseisk contained young on June 11th.

16. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS (Gm.).

In my last paper (*Ibis*, 1898, p. 496) I stated that the Yellow-browed Warbler was quite the commonest of the small forest-birds. In 1900 it was very scarce.

20. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS (Blasius).

On this journey the Arctic Willow-Warbler was obtained at Yeniseisk.

21. **ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM* Blyth.

Blyth's Reed-Warbler was common at Yeniseisk, where two unfinished nests were found, the outer material being entwined among small upright stems of young wild cherry-trees.

22. **ACROCEPHALUS SCHÆNOBÆNUS* (L.).

A nest of the Sedge-Warbler was found in lat. 70° N.

22 A. *LUSCINIOLA SCHWARZI* Radde.

A Radde's Bush-Warbler was shot by Peck at Yeniseisk, the first that I have obtained from the Yenisei.

27 A. *SITTA EUROPÆA* Linn.

Several Nuthatches were seen in the forest round Yeniseisk and a specimen was obtained.

30. **MOTACILLA CITREOLA* Pall.

Yellow-headed Wagtails were not half so numerous as in 1897.

32. *MOTACILLA VIRIDIS* Gmel.

One Grey-headed Wagtail was shot at Yeniseisk and another was seen, but the bird does not seem to be at all common.

33. **ANTHUS GUSTAVI* Swinh.

The Siberian Pipit is common on the marshes north of Toorukhansk; four nests were found.

35. **ANTHUS TRIVIALIS* (Linn.).37. *ORIOLOUS GALBULA* Linn.

Although not observed at Yeniseisk in 1897, this species was not uncommon in the forest adjoining that town in 1900.

39. *LANIUS PHÆNICURUS* Pall.

This Shrike was shot at Yeniseisk.

47. *COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS* Pall.

On two occasions several Hawfinches were seen at Yeniseisk.

48. **PASSER DOMESTICUS* (Linn.).

House-Sparrows occasionally go up as far as Igurka (about lat. 67° N.), and breed there in the old nests of House-



1.

2.

J.G. Keulemans del et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1. EMBERIZA CITRINELLA MOLESSONI.

2. E. C. BREHMI.

Martins, but they rarely, if ever, survive the winter. In lat. 63° N., however, there were a good many Sparrows.

52. URAGUS SIBIRICUS (Pall.).

We found the Siberian Rose-Finch common at Yeniseisk.

53. CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS (Pall.).

The Scarlet Grosbeak was also far more numerous than formerly, especially round Yeniseisk.

55 A. LOXIA BIFASCIATA (C. L. Brehm).

I am able to remove the brackets in the case of the Two-barred Crossbill, for I shot a male out of a small flock of these birds which were in company with some Hawfinches in the pine-forest close to Yeniseisk, and I bought a pair of them alive in a cage.

56. *EMBERIZA CITRINELLA Linn. (Plate X.)

At Yeniseisk I shot a Bunting which Mr. Dresser says is tolerably closely related to the so-called *Emberiza citrinella* var. *brehmi* of Homeyer, which, however, has much less of the chesnut-red on the throat than my bird. This chesnut-throated form of *E. citrinella* was treated of by Mr. Zarudny in his supplement to the ornithological fauna of the Orenburg Government, and his words have been translated by Dr. Suschkin as follows:—"One of the very numerous aberrations of *Emberiza citrinella* occurring in this country is most interesting, as it reminds one so forcibly of *Emberiza leucocephala*. It is virtually a type of individual variation which I would like to name after Mr. Molesson, who procured the first specimen. . . . The head and throat are coloured as in old males of *Emberiza leucocephala*, with the sole exception that the white portions in that species are replaced in our bird by bright yellow."

A specimen was obtained near Orenburg late in May 1887, and another very beautiful example in the same locality on the 24th May, 1891 (old style). Besides these, Zarudny procured about ten others which were less typical, and connect this form with Homeyer's *Emberiza citrinella* var. *brehmi*. Zarudny considers that this variety points, to some

extent, to atavism, and suggests an early ancestral form of *E. citrinella*, nearly related to *E. leucocephala*. It is worthy of note that *E. leucocephala* only occurs in the Orenburg district on passage, and even then is somewhat rare. The second figure of Plate X. represents a bird obtained by Mr. E. S. Montagu from near Barton, Cambridgeshire. It was taken by a bird-catcher in his nets, and appears to be the same as Homeyer's *E. citrinella* var. *brehmi*.

57. *EMBERIZA LEUCOCEPHALA Gmel.

On this visit I was successful in procuring specimens of the Pine-Bunting at Yeniseisk, and in finding one nest which was well concealed under dead grass in the midst of a thick clump of small bushes; it was composed of dry grass, lined with horse-hair, and contained four eggs on the point of hatching. The song is similar to that of *E. citrinella*.

57 A. EMBERIZA SPODOCEPHALA Pall.

Black-faced Buntings were fairly numerous in the Yeniseisk district.

67 A. GARRULUS BRANDTI Eversm.

Brandt's Jay was shot at Yeniseisk; this is a decided addition to my previous lists.

74 A. DRYOCOPUS MARTIUS (Linn.).

The Great Black Woodpecker was seen on several occasions near Yeniseisk, and one specimen was obtained after some difficulty, as it was extremely shy.

75. *PICUS MAJOR Linn.

Three nests of the Great Spotted Woodpecker were found at Yeniseisk, where it is the commonest of the family.

77 A. GECINUS CANUS (Gmel.).

I am able to remove the query from Dr. Theel's list, for we shot two male Grey-headed Green Woodpeckers at Yeniseisk.

79. *CUCULUS CANORUS Linn.

A pale blue Cuckoo's egg without any spots was found in a Bluethroat's nest with six eggs of the owner.

85 A. *CIRCUS CYANEUS* (Linn.).

The bright-coloured birds of prey that we so frequently saw in the neighbourhood of Yeniseisk were, I believe, Hen-Harriers, though we were never able to make certain of their identity by shooting one.

89. *ACCIPITER NISUS* (Linn.).

The Sparrow-Hawk occurs at Yeniseisk.

96 A. *PANDION HALIAËTUS* (Linn.).

Ospreys were occasionally observed in suitable localities round Yeniseisk.

97 A. *CICONIA NIGRA* (Linn.).

A single Black Stork was seen at Yeniseisk.

99 A. *ANSER ERYTHROPUS* (Linn.).

I shot a veritable Lesser White-fronted Goose on the Fokina River (lat. 68° 30' N.); it weighed only 4¼ lbs., or very little heavier than a Brent Goose, and had conspicuous bright yellow eyelids. In about lat. 69° 30' N. a man brought on board for sale 38 geese, selected from some 200 that he and others had captured during the moulting-season; the birds had been plucked, but the heads were intact, so that we could see that the majority were Bean-Geese, with a few White-fronted Geese (*Anser albifrons*); among the latter we were easily able to pick out two of the Lesser variety, from their smaller size and comparatively smaller heads with shorter bills, as well as from the yellow eyelids. They had a considerable amount of white on the forehead extending well up between the eyes.

101. **BERNICLA RUFICOLLIS* (Pall.).

The valleys where the Red-breasted Geese bred in 1895 were still full of snow when we visited them on July 2nd, 1900, and though we saw some of the birds in various places we found no nests.

102 A. *TADORNA CORNUTA* (Gmel.).

We did not ourselves observe this Sheldrake, but were shown one in the flesh that had been killed by a local gunner

and brought to the Yeniseisk Museum. It was new to the collection there, as well as to my list.

104. *SPATULA CLYPEATA (Linn.).

Shovelers were common at Yeniseisk, and some newly-fledged young were obtained in lat. 66° 25' N.

106. QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA Linn.

We often saw Garganeys at Yeniseisk.

107. QUERQUEDULA FORMOSA (Georgi).

It was rather surprising to meet with Baikal Teal so far north as lat. 70° N.

111. *FULIGULA CRISTATA (Leach).

Tufted Ducks were plentiful at Yeniseisk and up to Doodinka (lat. 69° 30' N.).

120 A. COLUMBA sp. inc.

During our drive from Yeniseisk to Krasnoyarsk we saw some Doves, but were unable to determine the species.

124. TETRAO TETRIX Linn.

1900 was an unusually good season for Black Grouse in the Yeniseisk forest.

124 A. ? PORZANA MARUETTA (Leach).

At Yeniseisk we heard what we thought was a Spotted Crake, but could not get a sight of the bird, which successfully eluded all our efforts to make it break cover.

125 A. FULICA ATRA Linn.

A Coot was seen swimming on the river near Yeniseisk.

128. *CHARADRIUS FULVUS Gmel.

A Golden Plover, having some of the axillaries white and some smoky-grey, was shot from its nest at Doodinka. This bird is supposed by Mr. Dresser to be a hybrid between *Charadrius pluvialis* and *Charadrius fulvus*. The eggs taken from this nest resemble those of *Charadrius pluvialis*, and measure from 1.88 in. to 1.96 in. in length by 1.45 in breadth, dimensions which correspond very nearly to the size of eggs of the Lesser Golden Plover.

130. *ÆGIALITIS CURONICA (Gmel.).

Young Lesser Ringed Plovers, still retaining some down, were observed on a small shingle-bank in the river in lat. 61° 10' N.

131. *ÆGIALITIS HIATICULA (Linn.).

132. *EUDROMIAS MORINELLUS (Linn.).

Dotterels are not numerous on the Yenisei; one nest was found near Doodinka.

140. *GALLINAGO STENURA (Kuhl).

The drumming of the Pintailed Snipe may best be described as resembling the sound made by unwinding the line from a salmon-reel with rapidly increasing speed. Four nests were taken.

140 A. GALLINAGO GALLINULA (Linn.).

I shot a Jack Snipe in about lat. 69° 30' N., during our journey up stream, thus confirming Dr. Theel's observation.

144. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA (Güld.).

All chance of reaching the breeding-grounds of the Curlew Sandpiper was ruined by our enforced delay at the Brekhoffski Islands.

144 A. TRINGA CANUTUS Linn.

Two Knots, both females, were shot at Vórogova (lat. 61° N.) on June 14th. The ovaries contained eggs about the size of No. 1 shot. They were with two other Sandpipers which appeared somewhat smaller and may have been *T. subarquata*.

149. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA (Linn.).

I was able to confirm my observations made in 1895 as to the breeding of Wood-Sandpipers in the old nests of Thrushes, for we found two such nests, from which a male and female were shot, and two other nests on the ground at Doodinka, where the tundra begins.

153. *LIMOSA LAPPONICA (Linn.).

We found one nest near Golchika containing three young Bar-tailed Godwits in down and one egg just hatching.

154. NUMENIUS ARQUATA (Linn.).

The query can be removed from my former list (Ibis, 1897, p. 106), as we both saw and heard Curlews at Krasnoyarsk and Yeniseisk.

157. *LARUS CANUS Linn.

A Common Gull's nest was found, placed on the top of a stump about 12 feet high.

162. *STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS (Banks).

No Skuas of any kind appeared to be nesting except a pair of Richardson's Skuas which had one egg at Golehika.

167. *COLYMBUS ARCTICUS Linn.

In the forest region the Black-throated Diver is more numerous than the Red-throated Diver.

168. PODICEPS GRISEIGENA (Bodd.).

Three Grebes were seen at Yeniseisk by Peck, which he thinks were Red-necked Grebes.

XXXIV.—*Results of an Ornithological Journey through Colombia and Ecuador.* By WALTER GOODFELLOW, F.Z.S.

[Continued from p. 319.]

Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

59. PROCNIAS TERSA (L.).

A series of adult males and females and immature males from Santo Domingo and Gualea, W. Ecuador, must be referred to the subspecies *P. occidentalis*, and those we collected at Archidona, at the foot of the Eastern Andes, to *P. tersa typica*. The latter are of a decidedly deeper blue, and not so distinctly barred about the sides of the abdomen, while the tail is blacker and less edged with blue on the upperside. The female is of a much yellower green than in the Western form. Owing to their protective colouring, they are less often seen than the males. They frequent the open clearings around the huts, and I never once saw them in the forests. At Santo Domingo they eat a hard green fruit, like an English sloe in size and shape, and it seems wonderful how they can swallow anything so large.